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Compliments of the Season.

A Christmas disposition and a Christmas appetite to all who can use them to an advantage! It is a foolish thing to have passed the Santa Claus age. Why can't we all keep young perpetually, like Col. BRYAN, the leading juvenile of the political world?

The sophisticated stomach may not pine for the lost delights, but the oldest codger who doesn't feel some warming of old fires, a certain comfortable unctuousness of his whole system, at the mere thought of mince pie and plum pudding, deserves to be roasted in a slow fire in an Aladdinsoven, while ATKINSON drones statistics and WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON reads Aguinaldo sonnets at him.

Yet, even to the Anti-Imperialist League, health and good day and elegant extracts from goose or turkey!

Even the stern and rugged VARDAMAN beams and glistens to-day. We see the genial grease of sucking pig at the corner of his mouth. The sucking pig is a tiger, vampire, ogre and ghoul compared to VARDAMAN at his Christmas Dinner.

The President and Railway Rates.

The discussion of the question of railway rates has given prominence to two points in connection with the subject. One of these is that the suggestion of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S message was vague and indefinite in one of its features. The other is that there will be no hasty or ill digested legislation on the matter.

The passage in the President's message cause of the railway rate discussion is readily divisible into two features. The first refers to the suppression of recognized evils. On this issue there can be question of suppression of highway rob- accurately deduced. bery. These evils are specific, and the machinery for dealing with them already exists. The remedy is simple-enforce Island, the second island in size of the the law. The right of a railway to group. The building stands on the shore make, by rebates, rate cutting and secret agreement, one price to one shipper and a lower price to another is not the same as the right of a merchant to sell to A at \$1.50 and to B at \$1.45. In the one case the transaction is individual. In the other, communities are involved and perhaps seriously affected. The individual merchant or firm holds no charter dispose of his personal property on terms mutually acceptable to himself tion between shipper and shipper. The Elkins law of 1903 is the instrument provided for this purpose, and it is, we believe, generally regarded as adequate. If so, it should be unhesitatingly and rigidly enforced.

The other feature involves the point of Federal regulation of railway rates. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S somewhat indefinite statement has been the occasion of con- during all the long years of Polar fusion and misunderstanding, inasmuch exploration of a ship so far south being as it is easily possible to read into the frozen in for eight months, even when comment a meaning which he probably did not intend to convey. Civil Orders No. 34 and 118, issued by Gen. Woop in Cuba in February and April, 1902, established a board of railway commissioners, prescribed maximum rates of transnot be deemed to have jurisdiction to pass upon the validity of the law itself or upon the power of the military governor to enact it. It is to be assumed that the President of the United States had no purpose whatever to urge the establishment here in this country of so drastic and comprehensive a measure as that. A Bryan or a Debs might advance a proposition for a sweeping dictation of railway rates, or even of prices of commercial commodities; but it is impossible to conceive that such a policy could emanate from the present occupant of the White House.

President's views upon this matter have been misinterpreted, whether wilfully or mistakenly, He says that he believes that "as a fair security to shippers, the commission should be vested with the power, where a given rate has been challenged and after full hearing found to be unreasonable, to decide, subject to judicial review, what shall be a reasonable rate to take its place." While the determination of "reasonable rates" for railway transportation of given commodities is somewhat more complex than the adjustment of market prices of cotton or cheese, this proposition in itself is open to no reasonable objection. It merely raises a point of equity. It simply says that if full evidence is submitted to a competent board that a chartered public carrier is taking an undue and improper advantage of the public or of any part thereof, legal steps may be taken for the protection of the public against its extortions. This is in every way right and reasonable, and is open to no proper exception.

It may be safely assumed that the

The President, however, intimates that if the desired end is not attained by a simple legal process in equity it may become desirable to reach it with the club of full Federal control and regulation. This gives the opening of which his opponents have taken advantage. They read into his comment an intimation that he believes that railway cor-

ing menace to national peace and welfare, and that drastic action will soon become imperative. We greatly doubt f he intended to convey any such impression. It is beyond denial that monopolies, whether public or private, are inevitably accompanied by a tendency to abuse the privileges acquired thereunder; yet there are few cases, if there be any, in which economic laws or simple public laws are not made or cannot be made an efficient corrective. Our railways are not among the exceptions.

We believe that the President unintentionally overstated his case, and thereby started a discussion and controversy which he did not at all intend to provoke. Railways, of course, are indispensable institutions in our national economy. Their effective operation depends on their ability to make a reasonable profit on the money invested in them. The owners of their stocks and bonds are entitled under the law to the same consideration and fair protection which their patrons receive. All that is needed is an effective court of arbitration and legal determination of points of dispute or conflict which may arise out of the interests of the two groups. Whatever its for x, this must necessarily be a Federal institution.

Beyond such a point we do not believe the President has any desire to go, and there is little or no possibility that Congress will establish any larger measure of Federal control. The power to effect an equitable adjustment of specific items in particular cases need not be made commensurate with a power to dictate all rates on all lines.

Five Men Among the Ice Wastes. It will soon be midsummer in the Antarctic regions. If all has gone well in that frozen land there are five men on one of the South Orkneys who are scanning the horizon to the northwest for the first view of a steamer that is going to relieve them. They have lived alone for a year, the most isolated of human beings. The Argentine Government promised to send a vessel for them about this time

The leader of the party is Mr. Moss-MAN, the meteorologist of the Scottish Antarctic expedition. His four assistants are natives of Argentina, whose which has been the immediate provoking | Government is paying all the expenses of the station. This station will probably be kept up for several years in order to get a long series of meteorological observations, from which the average clino more difference of opinion than on the | matic conditions in that region may be

The hut in which these five men are living is on the south side of Laurie of Scotia Bay amid the wildest scenery. Few Polar pictures are so impressive as that which the Scotch took of this bay, with the mountains half buried in snow, the glaciers on the slopes and the Scotia frozen fast in the shore ice.

A remarkable thing happened here. This harbor is not so very far south; in fact it is, two hundred and fifty miles from the public and has every right to north of the Antarctic Circle. It is no nearer to the South Pole than Hudson Bay is to the North Pole, yet its climatic and his customer. An operating railway | conditions are among the severest that stands in different relation to the public have been met anywhere. The Scotia and is clearly amenable to the super- sailed into this bay late in March, 1902, vision of public officials for the preven- and she never got out of it for eight tion of undue and unjust discrimina- months. Almost in a day she was beset in the ice, which did not relax its grip till the summer was well advanced.

Experts regard this as one of the most remarkable facts in the history of Polar exploration. No one supposed it was possible that at an oceanic island far removed from the influences of large land masses, a vessel could be icebound for so long a period. There is no record surrounded by all the winter rigors of a continent

No explanation of this phenomenon has been made, except that Mr. Moss-MAN has advanced the theory that the exceptional duration of very severe portation for freight and passengers on weather in the South Orkneys may be all the railways of the island, and de- due to a practically continuous ice sheet clared that the Supreme Court should forming between the South Orkneys and Graham Land to the southwest, so that, as it were, the islands lie for a time on the edge of a continent.

However this may be, it was thought that the extraordinary meteorological conditions in this part of the world might be better understood if prolonged study was given to them; and that is the reason why a meteorological station will be maintained for some years to come in this remote part of the world.

The Sultan's Christian Subjects.

The delegation representing the committee for internal and foreign affairs of the Macedonian Revolutionary Party has issued a voluminous report on the condition of Macedonia and the vilayet of Adrianople for the ten years since 1893. This report deals exhaustively with the past and present of Turkish rule in the remaining parts of the Ottoman Empire in Europe.

In the opening historical review of the Macedonian question, the misfortunes of that part of European Turkey are dated from the Congress of Berlin after the conclusion of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, and they are attributed to the nonexecution of the twenty-third article of the treaty that superseded that of San Stefano, in which the greater part of Macedonia, without regard to distribution of the nationalities composing its population, had been incorporated in the Greater Bulgaria of Gen. IGNATIEFF. A long and no doubt accurate rezital of the oppression of the Turkish Government and the atrocities

of its responsible and irresponsible agents arouses the deepest sympathy for the victims; but in the light of the past history of the Near Eastern question it is doubtful if the appeal, which is made to civilized Europe and America, will have practical or beneficial results.

The Treaty of Paris of 1856, in its ninth article, obtained certain concessions for the Christians of the Ottoman Empire, which were promulgated by the Sultan porations are becoming an ever-increas- ABDUL MEDSID in the celebrated Hatti-

Humayun of Feb. 22 of that year. This document confirmed the privileges that had been accorded the Ottoman Christians by the Hatti-Cherif of Gulhaneh of Nov. 14, 1839, and was regarded by them as the charter of their emancipation from the disabilities they had previously labored under. Unfortunately, like all Turkish reforms, these remained unexecuted, and in 1860 Prince GORTSCHAKOFF proposed a conference to consider the situation; but the Powers preferred separate action, which only resulted in worse conditions for their clients and French action in the Lebanon that brought about trouble between France

and England. The Porte still continuing to offer a passive resistance to the representations of the Powers, the Emperor NAPOLEON in 1867 proposed a conference with a view to joint action, but BISMARCK opposed, and in doing so revealed for the first time the true intent of Germany's policy in the East. Nothing, consequently, came of Napoleon's proposal, and the events of 1870 and the following year turned the mind of Europe to other things until Russia, in 1876, alarmed at the introduction of a quasi-constitutional system of government in Turkey, at the suggestion of England took up the cause of the oppressed nationalities and made war in 1877.

The difficulty that lies in the way of a settlement of the Macedonian question is threefold, there being no possibility of a solution as between the Sultan and his malcontent subjects without the intervention of other Powers. Germany and Austria have invariably opposed bringing real pressure at Constantinople to enforce the terms of the treaty to which they themselves were parties, so that joint action by all the Powers is frustrated, and no individual Power cares to undertake what is the duty of all. The Sultan, ill advised and apparently bent on the ruin of his empire, is deaf alike to the remonstrances of the Ambassadors at his capital and the appeals of the wretched victims of his misrule. And lastly, the Christians, by their disunion and mutual animosities, facilitate the schemes of their foreign enemies and Turkish oppressors and discourage their friends and sympathizers.

In the report to which we have referred there is only too much evidence that its writers had in view a Macedonia for the Bulgarians rather than for the Macedonians. Statistics of the Christian schools in Macedonia, just published in the Bulletin d'Orient of Athens, show that in the provinces and districts comprised in what is known as Macedonia there are 998 Greek schools, with 59,640 pupils; 561 Bulgarian schools, with 18,311 pupils; 39 Koutzo-Wallach or Rumanian schools, with 2,000 pupils, and 53 Servian schools, with 1,674 pupils. No inconsiderable part of the Christian population of Macedonia appears, then, to be of other than Bulgarian nationality, and is as much entitled to be considered. It would seem, therefore, that the best advice to give the Macedonians is first to agree among themselves and unite for their common interest before asking sympathy or material assistance from outsiders. Failing that, there appears no other prospect for them, and perhaps even for Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro, than to fall out of the Turkish frying pan into the Austro-Russian fire.

The tip, once expected only by servants and those who performed some special or unusual service, has made its way steadily in the favor of all sorts and conditions of employees, until in New York the gratuity account must be looked on as a regular item of the household expenses. The housewife who would have her cut of beef trimmed to her liking must fee the butcher. The green-grocer's clerk exacts his tribute by providing the choicest of his wares

Woman's Education in Tipping.

for those most liberal in their treatment of him. That householder who never neglects to leave a coin for the iceman receives full weight, prompt service, and does not have to renew the lining of the refrigerator too often. In the Christmas shopping weeks, the

tip flourished in its strength in some of the great shops of the city. The benighted non-metropolitan shopper who found her efforts to attract attention from the saleswomen fruitless, who was passed over, lost in the crowds about the counters, soon learned that the cause of her troubles was ignorance of the custom of tipping. The would-be purchaser who greased the palm of the shop man or woman was the one to receive attention. In many cases to tip seemed like submitting to blackmail, but it was necessary in more than one retail establishment.

Historically, women are not liberal dispensers of tips. But as the system of demanding and extorting gratuities extends, they are being educated to a point of equality with their men folks, who have long recognized the hopelessness of endeavoring to escape the toils of the tip. Once, woman regarded it as her right and privilege to leave the restaurant waiter unrewarded. Now, in her own sacred preserves, she finds it necessary to open the purse that she may have an opportunity to select the goods she wishes to buy. The time may come when woman will acknowledge the claim of the waiter.

New Sources of Copper. The United States far surpasses every other country in the production of copper, and consequently is less vitally interested in the discovery of new foreign sources of supply than are some of the European nations. They have about doubled their consumption since the great development of the electrical industries began, and have been a little anxious because, meanwhile, the world's total production has increased only a little over one-third. At last accounts, Russia was doing her best to develop her copper region in Turkestan, hoping to be able soon to diminish her importations of copper.

It has been believed for several years that the southern part of Katanga Province of the upper Congo was likely to equal Rhodesia in gold, and every in-

dication marked it as one of the coming great copper producers in the world. The special committee of Katanga has employed for over two years a number of expert prospectors under the orders of Mr. ROBERT WILLIAMS, an English mining engineer. Most of its time has been given to locating copper and gold properties; of which a large number, spread over a wide territory, have been

discovered. There has been no time for development work, except to open trenches and galleries and sink borings in a considerable number of locations to ascertain the extent of the ore beds and the quality of the ore. Special attention has been given to the study of a group of copper deposits around Kazembe, on the right bank of the Zilo River, one of the head streams of the Congo. The results of this thorough investigation of only one of these copper groups are given in the report made to the

Katanga Company last month. Mr. BUTTGENBACH, who had charge of the operations, says that the ore uncovered will yield 1,200,000 tons of pure copper. He confidently asserts that he has seen this amount of metal. for his estimate is based entirely upon the quantity of ore brought into view and the quality of the mineral. He believes it will be practicable to mine at least 2,000,000 tons of copper from this group of mines. At any rate, he assures the company that 1,200,000 tons are in sight. The mineral can be extracted with great facility; and a ton of it has been taken from the ore at a total

cost of forty francs. According to this report, the copper in sight in this group of mines is about three times the average annual product of all the copper mines in the world. The Katanga Company is now surveying a railroad to connect this mining region with the navigable part of the Lualaba River, so that the mineral products of Katanga may be taken by steam down the Congo to the sea. When that is done there will be great activity in the mining districts of south Katanga, for no part of Africa north of the Transvaal has ever disclosed greater mineral

Statesmanship in New Jersey.

In New Jersey great statesmen abound. among the chiefest ornaments of the State are the commissioners of the Hudson County Boulevard. They have decreed that any electrician employed by them who refuses or neglects to become a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers shall lose his job. It is a splendid scheme.

Let the commissions in whose membership the Freemasons have majorities pass resolutions excluding all except members of the Blue Lodge from employment on works under their control. Where the members of the Unitarian Church have the majority, let all trinitarians be barred from the right to work for a living. In prohibition communities tipplers should be warned off the public works.

But the Hudson County Boulevard Commission has not gone as far as it might. No non-unionist should be allowed on the Boulevard. No vehicle made by hands other than those of a unionist should be drawn over it. "Scab" sightseers ought to be disqualitied from watching the procession of carriages, automobiles and bicycles that pass upon it. New Jersey statesmanship has done much, but its task is incomplete. The Hudson County Boulevard Commission must not weary in well doing.

War's most modest, glorious and beautiful exponent will serve Massachusetts as Inspector-General without price and without cost. Gen. NELSON APPLETON MILES needs no salary, remuneration or honorarium. His own pulchritude is his reward, ample and complete. Thrice blessed will be the Old Bay State to number him upon its military rolls, and thirty times thrice blessed to have so much for nothing.

The Hon. MYBON T. HERRICK, Governor of Ohio, has some peculiar notions. He says that he has twice declined the Ambassadorship to Italy because he cannot talk Italian. If familiarity with the language of the country to which he is accredited should be required of every candidate for an Ambassadorship, the number of domestic Metternichs and Talleyrands hopelessly longing to be exported might be increased unreasonably.

The Hon. JOSEPH BOURNIER, the oldest resident of Nashua, N. H., was 103 Saturday. He still runs errands and smokes. Another warning to smokers, voluntarily shortening their day, and sucking poison from tobacco's core.

Three Experts on Subway Advertising TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the matter of subway advertising, it may be interesting to have the opinions of two or three men with whom I have talked and whose ideas are of value, as they are experts. The first is a theatre man, who was one of the first ones to place an ad. in the subway and who has withdrawn it on the ground that he is convinced, to use his own language. "It's no

rood." He says "It has no value."

The second is a man who places all the advertising for one of the largest concerns in the coun-try, and whose knowledge of the art commands a salary expressed in five figures of dollars per annum, and who says he "would not give a continental for a three-sheet ad. at each station The third is from a man similarly situated, who says, "It is evident that the public is opposed to

subway advertising, and it's not the part of wisdon to disgruntle the people whose trade you want by running counter to their opinions."

Who knows but that one of the most fetching appeals to the public may yet be found in "We de advertise in the subway"? SUBWAT RIDER.

Charity Boys.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: In to-day's Sun "Physician" asks what I mean by calling college boys "charity boys"! I refer to the well known fact that in no college do the tuition fees pover the cost of education.

The college boy is the beneficiary of a long list

efactors, dead and living. His It would become him to be several diameters less haughty and "fresh." As a particularly offensive specimen of the unlicked cub, he may be pitted. As a charity boy, he ought to be meeker, NEW YORK, Dec. 28. BUSINE BUSINESS MAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You may not now it for wart of having eaten the viand below elebrated, but this "poem" is the truth. DECATUR, Ga., Dec. 22. PIROMIS H. BELL.

You may talk about your canvasback, Your bluepoints and your fish. Your boulliabalese and fole gras. tch haggis-rare old dish; a million times than these. Or quall or squab or grouse. The queen and king of food I sing

PALMISTRY IN CHINA.

Herbert A. Giles in the Nineteenth Century. With the Chinese palmistry is a branch of an ancient art which includes physiognomy, phrenology, and general inspection of the human body. Its origin has been assigned to prehistoric times-the third millennium before Christ.

The object of this art is twofold: (1) to ascertain the mental and moral characteristics of persons, and (2) to foretell happiness or misfortune, success or failure, dis and death. An instance is given of a young lady of the tenth century A. D., who had no brothers and was obliged to perform some of the mourning ceremonies before the image of her dead father. While thu occupied she was observed by a visitor who had come to condole. "I did not see her face," he said, "but when she grasped the incense burner I noticed that her hands gave promise of a high position." Later on this visitor married the young lady, and rose to be a Minister of State. One writer says:

The presence of lines in the hand may be com pared with the grain of wood. If the grain of wood s beautiful, that wood becomes known as excellent material; and if the lines in the hand are beautiful. have lines being of a higher order than those which have ince. Fine and deep lines mean success; coarse and shallow lines mean failure. Of the three lines on the palm, the uppermost answers to heaven; it connotes sovereign or father, and determines station in life. The middle line answers to man; it connotes wisdom or folly, and deter-mines poverty or wealth. The lowest line answers to earth: It connotes subject or mother, and deter mines length of days. If these three lines are well defined and unbroken, they are an augury of happiness and wealth. Vertical lines in exces mean a rebellious nature and calamity: horizontal lines in excess mean a foolish nature and ill success. A vertical line running up the finger means that all plans will turn out well; random lines, which cross the creases of the fingers, mean that they will fail. Lines which are fine and resemble tangle slik mean wit and beauty; coarse lines, like the grain of the scrub oak, mean stupidity and a low estate. Lines like scattered filings mean a bitter ife: lines like sprinkled rice husks mean a life of

Says the author of the "Divine Art": The hand is used for taking hold, and this causes lines to appear on it. If these lines are long, the nature will be kindly and generous; if short, mean and grasping. A man whose hand reaches below his knees will top his generation; but one whose hand reaches only to his waist will ever be poor and lowly. A small body and a large hand portend happiness and emolument; a large body and small hand, purity and poverty.

The fingers, with their several joints, are each separately mapped out; the commanding finger (thumb), the tasting finger, the middle finger, the nameless finger and the little finger. That part of the hand under the influence of spring should be of a greenish hue; summer should be red, autumn white, and winter dark. If autumn is red, winter yellow, spring white, or summer dark, sorrow and disaster will inevitably ensue.

The Chinese examine carefully the lines on the back of the hand, thus making "cheiromancy" a better term than palmistry. Nor do they omit the nails, each variety of which has its own signification. Tapering nails mean brains; hard and thick nails mean old age; coarse, stumpy nails mean dulness of wit: broken and sloughing nails mean disease and ill health; bright yellow nails mean high rank to come; dark thin nails mean obscurity; bright greenish nails mean loyalty and goodness of heart; fresh white nails mean love of ease; nails like sheet copper mean pomp and glory; nails of a half-moon shape mean health and happiness; nails like copper tiles mean skill in arts and crafts; nails like the end of a plank mean stanch sincerity nails with sharp pointed tips mean cleverness and refinement; and nails which are rough like

stone mean profound stupidity. The Chinese, again, who are nothing if not thorough, push every investigation of this kind with German minuteness to its logical conclusion. Consequently, when they have exhausted palmistry they proceed to "solistry," and extract indications

from the lines on the feet. Those combinations which augur best are the "tortoise" and the "bird" lines

(on the sole of the foot). In conclusion it may be pointed out, in simple justice to the Chinese, that the wonderful system of identification by finger prints, which is forcing the modern burglar to carry on his trade in gloves, was in force in China many centuries before it was heard of in Scotland Yard. Title deeds and other legal instruments are often found to bear, in addition to signatures, the finger prints of the parties concerned; sometimes, indeed, the imprint of the whole hand. In a small volume, entitled "Omissions from History," published

in the twelfth century, we have this story: A favorite concubine of the Empero Ming Huang (A. D. 713-56), having several times dreamed that she was invited by a man to take wine with him on the sly, spoke about it to the Emperor. "This work of a magician," said his Majesty; "next time you go, take care to leave behind you some record." That very night she had the same dream; and accordingly she seized an opportunity of putting her hand on an ink slab and then pressing it on a screen. When she awaked, she described what had happened; and on a secret investigation being made, the imprint of her hand was actually found in the Dawn-in-the-East Pavilion outside the palace. The magician however, was nowhere to be found.

Annoyances in the Street Cars. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was delighted pany had to pay damages to a man for bodily, material and mental injuries inflicted upon him by a woman, presumably intoxicated, while riding on one of its cars. Signs in the car say in toxicated persons are not admitted, but they are and most embarrassing and annoying occurred are the result. I started downtown one more

on a Broadway car, bound for South Ferry. My fare was paid, I expecting that I would be carried to that point.

At Chambers street an intoxicated woman was allowed to board the car, although she was then screaming and in a most dishevelled condition. It was an open car. I had been the only woman on it, and as the woman sat down in the seat with on it, and as the woman sai down in the seat with me and immediately commenced to yell at the men in the car, there was nothing for me to do but leave the car and walk to South Ferry, as I would not pay another fare. To protest to the conductor would probably have resulted in insult from him, and such abuse from the woman that I could not subject myself to it, unjust as I fell it that I

should be compelled to walk many blocks for suc If the railroad company has to pay some more damages for such causes they may find it cheaper to refuse to take on one or two five-cent customers or eject those who insult their peaceable NEW YORK, Dec. 24.

not subject myself to it, unjust as I felt it that I

Christmas in Tennessee From the Nashvale American. The fug trade is immense

Recipe From Uz. Job was asked how he acquired his reputation for patience.
"Because," he answered, "I always wait for Mrs. J. to be ready in a minute.

Wear a Christmas Face!

From the Indianapolis News. lolly, smilax, mistletoe, Decorations, up they go! Leave your irritation where 'Twill be comrade for your care; Into trouble's ample pouch; Stow away your ugit grouch; Leave behind you frown and scowl; Put away cach sneer and growl, Angry filing and fretful word. Put them where they won't be heard.

THE CURSE OF OVERSHOES. Pathetle Observations by a Medimyal Man

of Feeling. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am middle-aged man. I have forsworn vaniies. I am a married man and respect do-

my place. My wife orders me to wear over shoes. I obey. I hate overshoes. those degrading and ugly badges of dor servitude upon my feet, I feel like a galler slave. I clump, clump, clump. They add ten years to my age, a hundred to my heartage. But resignation is the character mediaval married man should play.

But why, oh, why must overshoes, goloshes whether the muffling, congesting and multi ber" or "sneaker." the mother of discomfor and the nurse of perspiration—why must my our, your poor feet be swathed in forms so inæsthetic and repulsive?

I do not weep for myself alone. Millione

of better men must know the same pangs; and as for women, alas! alas! There is just one cure for hopeless love. If any young friend of mine is suffering from it, I say to him,

Yes, sir, rubbers are the dispellers of illusion. How beautiful should be the feet, upon the sidewalks, of our beloved, but for the rubber, the dreadful rubber. Helen of Troy in ribbers would be, as to her feet, a frump. Will no friend of beauty, no architect, no sculptor-shoemaker give the world an overshoe that is becoming and even beautiful?

BEOOKLYN, Dec. 24. COLD FEET.

Colony of Market Garden Girls.

From the London Daily Mail. Our great ancestress Eve was admittedly a failure as a gardener. Her daughter of today is going to be a success.

Trained in the work of a garden, to the

lighter arts of farming and to the care of poultry she is going to turn her craft to commercial account. The necessary habit of daily labor in the open air she has already ac-

mercial account. The necessary habit of daily labor in the open air she has already acquired—partly in the garden of her home, partly among the serviced plots and trial seedbeds of the horticultural college thirty miles away. Now she is going to take hoe and rake, and spade and drill, and with the imagination and initiative of the educated woman, the knowledge she has gained and the skill she has acquired, she is going to earn her livelihood.

She has formed a small colony in Kent, and, in company with half a dozen other garden girls, is renting nine or ten acres of land, which are practically all market garden. She could not get the couple of cottages close by which she had hoped for, and so in one corner of the garden there has arisen a long, low bungalow on brick foundations, with upper works of wood and corrugated fron.

In this bungalow the girls, mothered by an old servant of the old type, live in community together and, in consequence, reduce proportionately the cost of their living. Each hires a separate plot in the great field garden and invests her capital and industry therein. Each works independently within her own boundaries and profits or loses according to her own intelligence and industry, but all unite at times in the cooperative spirit, and the heavy cost of hauling, freight, marketing, of extra labor at certain seasons and of the purchase of seeds and roots and fertilizers is borne as far as possible collectively and, as a consequence, with a greatly reduced individual cost.

Took Their Mother at Her Word.

From the Atchison Globe. In every family there are family joke some member of the family, and often they are better than the professional ones you hear. Here is a time honored one in the family of Mrs. John J. Ingalls:

At the dinner table one day Mrs. Ingalls dropped a little gravy on the front of her dress. One of her daughters called her attention to it. Mrs. Ingalls said: "My dear, I knew the spot was there. You need not have troubled yourself to call the attention of other people at the table to it. If the spot annoys you, you may leave the table." And the next time Mrs. Ingalls dropped something on the front of her dress all her children got up and marched away from the table. The event has passed into the family joke book. they are better than the professional ones

Salt an Extra in India

From the Baltimore Herald. "In India," said the tourist, putting down the salt cruet, "in India your restaurateur would charge you sixpence for a serving of salt like this." salt like this."
"Isn't the salt thrown in? Don't you get it for nothing?"
"Not in India. You order salt there the same as you would order a chop or a potato. and you are charged for it on your bill. It seems funny to see this charge, 'Salt, so much."

Electricity an Aid to Divination. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is my in tention to show to the world this coming year that by applying electricity one can get at the dates on which the battles between the Japanese and Russians will take place. The first instance I wish t call to your attention will be after Jan. 7 and before Jan. 22; the nearer the latter date the more im portant will be the movements of the fleets-in th

papers. Between Jan. 22 and Feb. 3 will take place the most important naval engagements on the pages of history, and the nearer to Feb. 3 the more severe will be the engagements. Between Feb. 3 and Feb. 7 there will be some fighting, but nothing like as severe as it was up to the 3d of that month. Now, which side is going to win? Here is where the benefit of knowing what electricity is and how

Electricity shows that the Japanese are going I should also like to have you watch the Chicago wheat market from Jan. 23 to Feb. 3, 1905, and no-

tice the great strength and excitement there will Both of the above matters are governed by electricity.

As the above dates are near at hand, and there is no cost or favor attached to it. I hope you will give it your careful attention, and by so doing you will see that which you never expected could yould be done, for yourself. JOHN W. BARRATT. POUGHEEPSIE, Dec. 24.

Majority and Minority.

From the Rochester Post Express.

There can be no doubt as to where the majority of the Republicans of this State stand on the Sena torship. They regret that Mr. Black allowed his name to be used, that the Governor-Chairman endeavored to thwart the wishes of the Republic masses, and firmly believe that the reelection of Senator Depew is the only safe and honorable

Let us hope that opposition to the reelection of Senator Depew will die away and that the Gov ernor-Chairman will abandon his purpose to thwart the wishes and defy the sentiments of the great mass of the Republican voters of the State.

Where Rolls the Oregon From the Gereals Star. There will be a shooting match in St. Louis next Saturday for the benefit of the pastor's house.

From the Castle Rock Advocate Ernest O. Kennedy, the bright and shining yout who wields that great moral lever the Winlock Pagt, honored Castle Rock with a brief but glorio visit Sunday. Lurid streaks of crimson lingered on the local landscape long after his departur for the little burg up the line.

Oh, Where Shall Rest Be Found? De Style--What was that? have of sitting down is to put on a pair of skates.

The Cold of Long Ago. If you are on a cable car Most any time of day. And ev'rybody does a lig

> That chills you through and through "Why, this is just a bab To the cold of steenty-two." If on a ferryboat that gives And ev'rybody waves his arms

Then you are sure to hear a voice

To circulate the blood As husky as can be: "Huh! this can't hold a candle To the cold of steenty-three.

If you are on the "L" road No matter where you go these days, Why, you are sure to meet

A fellow swathed and muffled right To the cold of steenty-cight."

A HARDY ORANGE TREE.

Experts Develop One Which Will Live in a Temperature six Degrees Below Zero.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25-An orange tree that will thrive in latitudes 500 miles north of Florida has just been developed by the plant experts of the Department of Agriculture. It is the result of crossing the Japanese tree with the best of the Florida varieties. For some time the Department experts have conducted experiments with a view to finding as orange tree that will survive the comparatively hard winters of Florida in recent years or the climate of nouncement is now made that State. An-been successful.

The new variety is to account localities even north of that State.

been successful.

The new variety, it is asserted, will live in a temperature of six degrees below zero, although it will not bear fruit. The planters of Florida have suffered great loss at times on account of the frost, losing not only the year's crep on occasions, but the trees as well. With the introduction of the Japanese-Florida variety the trees may be saved even when climatic conditions are such as to prevent them from bearing.

bearing.

Most of the thoroughbred cattle in this country are the result of a process of selec-tion and crossing of breeds. The same process has been adapted to the plant world and the Government experts are developing strong and better varieties of fruits, their most notable achievement being the hardy

Politicians Must Dance in Wyoming

orange tree.

From the Washington Post. "Wyoming has the most joyous political campaigns of any State in the Union," said Mr. F. M. Brandon of Cheyenne.

"The country people are never so happy as when the candidates for public office out our way are making their rounds of the counties for vote getting purposes; it means a season of excitement and innocent pleasure to them, which forbids all thought of acrimony and ill feeling no matter how tightly partisan this preelection gayety is that whenever to office it is always the custom to have a turn out to hear the spellbinders, not because they love the oratory so much as that they are they love the oratory so much as that they are keenly bent on the terpsichorean festivities that come after the shades of night have fallen.

"And these dances, what glorious carnivals of fun they are! Young men ride from twenty to fifty miles to attend them, and there is not a girl in all the neighborhood missing. To cap the climax of their importance, all the candidates, from United States Senators and Governors down to constables, are on hand, and every one of them, by the unwritten law of the land, must take his partner for the dance. Any politician, no matter how exalted his office, who flunked when the time came to trip it on the light fantastic toe would be forever persona non grata with the electors of Wyoming."

Queen Draga's Marginal Notes.

From the London Chronicle. It is said that just before she was murdered Queen Draga had been reading a book of Stendhal's "De l'Amour." One of the assassins, not well acquainted with French literature, picked up the volume and said to a comrade: "Just the sort of thing a shambless woman would read!"

The other worthy had some literary taste, The other worthy had some literary tas's, and, examining the book, was very much struck by the notes in the Queen's han i on the margin of many a page. According to a German paper, he wrote to a friend this interesting confession: "What moved me most deeply was not my share of that horrible drama, not the sight of the mutilated corners, not the ferocity of that bloody night, but the revelation in this little book of a certain nobility in the soul of this ambitious Q eea, whom hatred and fanaticism had caused me to misjudge." to misju dge

From the Lancet.

The real proprietor of some one little ewe lamb in the way of discovery may have been aroused to a not entirely unjustifiable sense of grievance by the attribution of his darling to some other, and may hence have been inclined to urge his claim with an emphasis apparently in excess of its importance. From such a case it would be difficult to withhold sympathy, especially as in the medical profession discoveries can seldem be sources of direct profit: there is therefore the more reason for taking care that any credit to be derived from them shall

assigned where it is due. Hence arises some excuse, and perhaps the only one which can be suggested, for attaching the name of a physician or suggeon to a structure. "Salt is costly in India on account of the enormous salt tax that the British Government levies. In consequence the people are careful of the salt over there. They don't waste a grain of it."

mane of a physician or suggeon to a structure. an operation to an injury, or to a group of sym toms hereafter to be described as somebody. "disease." somebody who, if he had not been the distinguished, would in all probability have been applied to the suggeon to a structure. toms hereafter to be described as somebody's "disease," somebody who, if he had not been thus distinguished, would in all probability have been absolutely unknown beyond the limits of his own country or of the circle of friends or students with whom he was brought into personal relations. The average English practitioner would know Pott independently of a fracture and Hunter in-dependently of a canal; but he is not quite unreasonable when he asks for further information about Raynaud or Wernicke, and feels doubt as to former or of the "sign" of the latter. Sometimes the invention is more important than the individuality; so that we scarcely know of Ward except by his paste or of James or of Dover except by their powders. This only happens, of course, in the case of comparatively small people; no one, for example, has so far described vaccination as "Jen-

ner's method."

From the Cincinnatt Enquirer. HARRODSBURG, Ky., Dec. 23.—During the last year of the civil war an old gentleman named Rynearson, who owned a small farm in the Chaplin Hills, and who lived in a commodious double log cabin, buried \$2,800 in gold, fearing that it might cabin, buried \$2.800 in gold, fearing that it might fall into the hands of guerrilla bands. A year afterward he was stricken with apopiexy and died without revealing the hiding place of the treasure. Several years ago a grandson named Lewis built a more pretentious dwelling and razed the cabin. Some days ago a tramp printer was dired. by Lewis. At the table the recent drought was mentioned, and Mr. Lewis remarked that he in-tended to drill a well. Thereupon the typo remarked that he was a dowser and could locate underground streams. Next morning, with a but the rod never changed its position until the "wizard" stepped upon the large rock that had been the hearthstone in the cabin. Then the twig began to tremble convulsively. The dowser informed the land owner that water could be found at a depth of twenty feet. That afternoon the printer left for Cincinnati.

rinter left for Cincinnati.

A week from that day Mr. Lewis had the machinery hauled to the place and the stone was re-moved preparatory to begin drilling. When the stone was lifted a number of tin boxes

were found. They were filled with gold coins o every denomination. The amount corresponded with that buried by Mr. Rynearson. The drill was put to work, and at last reports no water had

The Tar Heel Bourke Cockran. From the Charlotte Observer. Col. Robert L. Abernethy, the versatile and

voluble Colonel of River Bend rally fame, is going to deliver an oration on fowls in general at the He is one of North Carolina's foremost chicken

growers, and has a voice that rings clear and loud like the clarion call of a gamecock. He is a naturalborn windiammer: he can speak ten minutes of twenty-four hours, just as the occasion demands

Bavarian Mother's Six Infants a Year. From the London Standard.

The Munich Neweste Nachrichten announces that Frau Hilgen of Trostberg, in Bayaria, has borne no less than six children in one year. She was delivered of triplets last January, and bore triplets again this December. The case is ettracting much attention from the medical profession.

Mrs. Gunbusta—There are 100 females to every 102 males in this country; how happy the men ought Gunbusta-Huh! Only two out of every bunch

To Bichard Bartholdt, M. C. From a noble poem by Louis Michel in the German. American.

American.

When he speaks the country listens, when he writes the classics gain.

And in Washington the statesmen know that he possesses brain;

While the country has a champion. Roosevelt a trusty friend.

In the flawless Richard Bartholdt, culturist of wisdom bent.

When Missouri casts her ballot for her future May it be for this true genius, undefied legislator
May Missouri well remember that the new work
and the old
Speak in terms of deep affection of diplomatist
Bartholdti